

学校编码 : 10384

分类号_____ 密级

学号 : 25520131154571

UDC

廈門大學

硕 士 学 位 论 文

塔吉克斯坦与中国经济贸易关系研究

**Studies on Economic and Trade Relations between
Tajikistan and China**

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论文提交日期: 2015 年 4 月

论文答辩时间: 2015 年 4 月

学位授予日期: 2015 年 月

答辩委员会主席:

评 阅 人:

2015 年 月

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摘 要

与中国在领土上接壤，使得塔吉克斯坦在经济、地理和政治方面都存在巨大的优势。由于没有港口，塔吉克斯坦通过几个邻国的港口进行贸易。在一些邻国（如乌兹别克斯坦，哈萨克斯坦和俄罗斯）关闭边界时，塔吉克斯坦的贸易活动就会遭受一定程度的影响。近期，发生在政治层面上的一些事件也对这个国家的经济增长造成了显著影响。

塔吉克斯坦与中国在历史上一直有着密切的联系，现如今，这种联系正在以一种全新的形式重现。在过去十五年间，中国与塔吉克斯坦之间发生了翻天覆地的变化，两国间的合作始于二十世纪九十年代，并在二十一世纪得到了蓬勃发展，本文试图分析这一密切合作重现的原因。本文批判性地分析了有关塔吉克斯坦经济与贸易关系的相关研究，由于本文尝试进行更深入的研究，本文将加入内部政治和经济因素。

为了对塔吉克斯坦和美国以及俄罗斯现阶段和未来关系进行解释，本文将首先对塔吉克斯坦和中国之间的经济和贸易关系进行研究。

尽管中国已经成为世界上不可忽视的强国，但塔吉克斯坦作为中国在中亚的战略国家，不仅仅取决于石油、天然气和矿产资源，而且在有关国内安全问题方面也留下了未来研究很大的空间。可以说“中国—中亚未来关系不仅深深植根于共同问题和共同利益之上，而且来自对于统治和外来干预的恐惧。”

关键词：塔吉克斯坦；中国；经济关系；合作；贸易

Abstract

Tajikistan's regional relations with china are of substantial importance in both economic and geo-political terms. As a landlocked country, Tajikistan relies on different access points through neighboring countries. Periodic closure of borders by some of its neighbors (Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Russia) has been disruptive to trade. Recent political events in the region have also had significant impact on the economy of this growing country.

Tajikistan and China have been closely intertwined in history and today that relationship has begun to re-emerge. This paper analyses the reasons for the close cooperation which has re-emerged in the 1990s and boomed in 21st century. We critically analyze the study on the Economic and Trade Relations between Tajikistan and China Domestic and internal factors as well as political and economic considerations are included in our study as we try to do an intensive study looking at the different parties that have substantial bilateral understanding with Tajikistan for example USA and Russia.

In the search for an explanation for current relations and future expectations alongside other players like the US and Russia, we find that there is a more positive outlook on the Economic and Trade relations between Tajikistan and China.

Despite the fact that China has emerged as one of the world's most powerful states, its dependence on the Central Asian where Tajikistan is a strategic nation to reckon with not only in regard to oil and gas but also domestic security which is intriguing and leaves a lot of room for future research to see how dramatic issues will unfold. One can conclude by saying "The future of Sino-Central Asian relations is deeply embedded in joint problems and common interests, but also in fear of domination and external intervention".

Key words: Tajikistan; China; economic relations; cooperation; trade

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CG	Consultative Group
CIS	Common Wealth Independent States
GCA	Greater Central Asia
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IMF	International Monetary Fund
Km	Kilometers
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
OPEC	Oil Producing and Exporting Countries
S.O.E	State Owned Enterprises
U.S.A	United States of America
USAID	United States Aid
WTO	World Trade Organization

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The study on economy and trade relations between Tajikistan and China

Chapter 1

1.0 Introduction

In the 21st century, there is a lot of globalization coming into play and this makes the relationship between various countries become of a great contribution in regards to growth which can be seen in various aspects ranging from socio-economic to political platforms. It is because of this co-existence that the trade relationship between Tajikistan and china has become a major factor of great interest in research today.

Throughout the 21st century, Tajikistan and China have enjoyed more frequent interactions and exchanges, stronger political mutual trust and closer cooperation in science, economy, technology and education sectors amongst others. New progress has been made in relations between the two sides in a holistic manner at numerous levels and across a broad spectrum of arenas. Moreover, china's rapid growth over the past three decades has led to its emergence as a key player in central Asia and the global economy in the early 21st century.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, , china has made tremendous efforts to explore a development trail designed for her own needs and suitable for the well-being of her nationals which was in the later day summed up by Deng Xiaoping who played a great role in orchestrating the opening up of china in 1978. The past three decades have been a period of seeking harmonious and sustainable development at national and international level in a bid to strengthen cooperation and embrace globalization with the world at large.

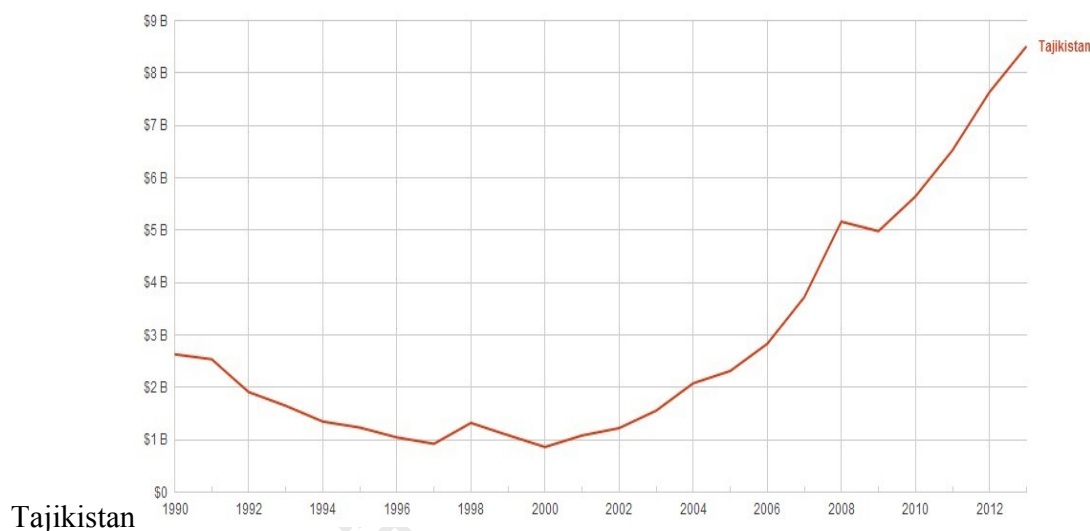
In its quest to be part of the globalized world, it gave birth to the rise China Tajikistan diplomatic relations which started around the year 2002 to date. In this pack, a lot has been going on with evolution of the trade and economic understanding. A good example is; just recently in 2007, China notably gave Tajikistan an interest free loan showing how the relationship between the two has grown immensely. Significantly to that line, Tajikistan received two-thirds of total

Chinese loans to Central Asia In 2010. Still in the same China was Dushanbe's largest trade partner with 33% of total trade.

Therefore this study tries to explore the dynamics of the Economic and Trade relations between Tajikistan and China.

The figure below shows how the GDP of Tajikistan is growing dramatically over time especially in the late 1990s signifying a lot of changes in Trade and Economic scenarios that are discussed in this paper.

Figure below shows us the GDP of



Source; World Bank development indicators

From 1999 on wards when Tajik-China relations took a different path, from the graph above, it is evident that there is growth in the GDP of Tajikistan is a pointer to It's relations with other countries especially china which apparently the biggest driver of the unfolding economy in the region of our study.

In the same vein, Tajikistan signed a political cooperation agreement with China which created the sovereign friendship between the two countries. The cooperative relations which seem to be enjoying a rapid progress are based on the principles of equality, respect and mutual benefit for

all. In the present day, China is seen as the largest trade partner of Tajikistan with quite a good number of Chinese enterprises sprouting in the economy. Because of the above happenings, china and Tajikistan have gone an extra mile ahead to improve their bilateral relations by belonging to a frame work of similar corporation such as the shanghai cooperation organization which was created 26 April 1996 and proposed a long term objective to establish a free trade area for the member states. One can also site the legal frame work which accounts for more than 200 inter-state and intergovernmental agreements which have created a couple of unifying characters among the member states and Tajikistan is seen as key beneficiary of the organizations.

In Central Asia, Tajikistan has benefitted the most from Chinese investments in road infrastructure, the aim of which is to integrate Tajikistan better into Beijing-led regional trade dynamic system. Because of all this influence of the bilateral understanding a country once behind its neighbor Kyrgyzstan in terms of trade with China, today Tajikistan enjoys the same commercial dynamic or even better.

The above coupled with many other factors make China a strategic trade partner to the republic of Tajikistan thus improving the friendship between the two countries in a way that Tajikistan sees china as a priority in its foreign policy.

The recent boost in Tajikistan-China relations is a result of a number of factors, the economic complementariness between the two countries cannot go unmentioned. Another dimension of this is the market opportunities which drive the relationship as seen from the desire for cheap Chinese goods and products from China, manufacturing firms are also seeking market opportunities for their manufactured goods in Tajikistan while Tajiks are also seeking opportunities in china both technical and financial, notably many who are employed in china and other countries like Russia contribute a great deal to the GDP as the GDP of the country greatly relies on Tajiks leaving abroad.

A parallel development of trade with both Afghanistan and China is transforming the social fabric and economic strategies of Tajik while at the same time; Russia is attempting to hinder further Chinese penetration into the Central Asian market. Many local analysts believe Russia

takes a dim view of China's growing business portfolio in an area it regards as its sphere of influence and Chinese investments are proving to be a double-edged sword.

Given the pattern and trend of things above, therefore this research seeks to find out whether the relationship with china is a win- win implications for the economic and political sovereignty of both states for both, Tajikistan and China or it is just a one sided deal that has been the case with other trade partners in the past.

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